### Amusements, ac.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This Afternoon at 1, and this Keening at R.—Itailan Opera: "La Senmanhola." Kellogg. ROOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st., between Fifth and Sixth-are. This Afternoon at 2-"Time and the Honr." Evening-"Falstaf." Hackett.

RECOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This Evening.-DORE ART UNION, No. 587 Broadway .- Exhibition

EMPIRE RINK, Sixty-third-st. and Third-ave.-FIFTH-AVE, THEATER, Twenty-fourth-st, and Fifth-

FRENCH THEATER, Fourteenth-st.-This Afternoon GRAND OPERA HOUSE, cor. Eighth-ave, and Twenis-third-at. - This Afternoon at Z.-English Opera. "Bohemian Gi-ind This Krestne at 6.- Italian Opera. "Fra Diavole." Muse. Caro-tickings-Bernard.

LIEDERKRANZ HALL.—To-morrow Evening.—Con set. Handel's Oratorio " Alexander" jast. Niss Anna Mehlig, Pianist NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—This Afternoon at 24, and young at h - Grand Programme. All Ben Abdallah Troupe of Bedouin

NIBLO'S GAEDEN.-This Afternoon at 2 and Even-

OLYMPIC THEATER—This Afternoon at 2, and isening at 8—Yeakee Hebingson. PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN,-This Afternoon

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.-This Evening.-Mis-SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 Fifth-ave.-

WALLACK'S THEATER.—This Evening at S.—Henry Duebar. J. W. Wallack. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth-st.— Ones daily from 3 a.m. to 10 p.m. Two Performances: At 2, and at 2, - "Remissorth."

Young Men's Christian Association, Twentyave. - This Afternoon at 3.- Concert gan, Jenny Kempton.

### Business Botices.

### WILL DORMAN B. EATON ANSWER?

To the Editor of The Tribune: Six: In your paper of this morning you seem to congratulate your readers that Messes. Exton and Tailor have brought a new suit against the Brie Company, and are seeking to protect its interests against the officers who have just been unanimously elected by the stockholders to manage its concerns. How far Mr. Haton is likely to manage for the interests of the stockholders and the public may be seen when he an-swers the questions I put to him last December, which he has not yet found time to do. I among the questions, for the special information of courself and the public:

First: Did not Mr. Raton, while he was the general counsel of the Krie Reiluar Company, enter into a speculation in the Buffalo, Brailford, and Pittsburgh Railroad, taking therein an interest of \$10,000, and assigning half to his partner ! Second: Did not the persons engaged in that speculation bur up the

Bradford Road and all its bonds, with trifling exceptions, for about Third: Did they not find that the speculation would be disastron unless they could put it of upon the Krie Railwar Company !

Fourth: Did they not trans \$2,000,000 of Bonds in the name of the Bradford Company to D. B. Eston as Trustone!

Fight: Did not the Eric Company lease the Bradford Road for 490 years, agreeing to par the \$2,000,000 of bendef.

Storth: Did not Mr. Eston draw the contract, and act as counsel on

th: Did not Mr. Eaton and his associates divide these bonds hear. Did not Mr. Raton know, when he drew the lease, that the and Kond nover poid its running expenses I and does he not know Bradford Koad nover paid its running expenses; and does he not know that the Kree Company has lost \$\pm\frac{4}{2}\$ 40 00 a year by the bargain, which be, as its counsel, advised a to make?

Ninth: Did not Mr. Katon manage, when sugaged as standing counsel for the Eric Railway Company in 1807, at a salary of \$\pm\frac{4}{2}\$,000, to draw \$\pm\frac{2}{2}\$.000 for his services in that capacity?

Please, Mr. Editor, urge Mr. Eaton to answer these questions: and when be does, then write an article closing with the last sentence of your editorial to-day: " Above all, shall the Penitentiary at last receive its own ?" If Mr. Enton does not answer these questions, I shall continue to publish them from time to time; and of course the public will take his silence to be a confrasion of guilt. Meastime, I shall proceed with the suit as rapidly as possible, to compel him to disgorge his JAMES FINE, Jr., ill-gotten gains. Yours truly, Controller Eric Railway.

Controller's Office Rrie Railwar Company, New-York, Nov. 25, 1969.

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sibility of all its tarts. Found to delivery.

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DR. WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. -Invalida seed no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asilona, and threatening Conglis-Cod Liver Oil. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor, it is robbed of the nanseating taste, and also embedies a prepa-Wilhor, it is robbed of the nanscaling taste, and also embedies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article requires to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroiced. This atticle also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause week and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It is for sale by all respectable druggiests throughout the country, and is an article that abould be kept in every family, for convenience of instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Intraction of the Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Willion, Chemist, No. 166 Court-at., Boston, Sold by all Bruggists.

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THE TRIBUNE IN PARIS. Mesars, Bowles Brothers & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, are our agents in Paris, to receive subscriptions and advertisements for THE TRIBUNE.

UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS. For the accommodation of up-town residents Mr. E. H. Brown has opened an office at No. 54 West Thirty second st., junction of Broadway and Sixthave., where advertisements for The Trinune will be received up to 77 in the evening.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1869.

# TRIPLE SHEET.

A Papal allocation has been read to the Conference preliminary to the Council in Rome. Predictions of lisagreement in the Council are reiterated. Henri Rochefort has created great excitement in the Legislative Body by a demand that the National Guard shall be ordered to the hall of legislation for the protection of the Deputies. —— Gen. Ignaticff succeeds Prince Gortschakoff as Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Portugal has invited proposals for an American Cable by way of the Azores. \_\_\_\_ More Carlist con spiracies are reported from Spain. - The French Cable difficulties are supposed to be settled. - The landing of another Nipe expedition, and battles at Mayari and San Jose, are reported from Cuba.

Treasurer Spinner, in his annual report, states that at the present rate of reduction the entire Public Debt will be canceled in 13 years. \_\_\_\_ Judge Dent thinks he has been beaten in the Mississippi campaign by 25,000 majority. — A disastrous fire at Galveston, Texas, has destroyed property to the amount of over \$1,000,000. - The argument in the Public School case, at Cincinnati, was concluded yesterday, but the decision is reserved. \_\_\_\_ The Tennessee House has referred a Woman Suffrage resolution to a Special Committee. - Fourteen barges loaded with coal were sunk in the Ohio River yesterday. —— The National Board of Trade will memorialize Congress for a Niagara ship canal. —— Scarlet fever prevails to such an extent in Macon County, Ill., that the public schools have been closed.

Mr. Richardson's funeral was held yesterday, and the body was taken to Massachusetts. ---- The propeller Sarah was sunk yesterday by collision with the war steamer Miantonomoh. - A German brig, Der Fleiss, was burned in the lower bay by an explosion of naphtha. = Florence Scannel, a well-known Democratic politician, was fatally wounded in a rum-shop shooting affray in Second-ave., yesterday. Two or three others were seriously wounded. === Mrs. Elizabeth Mott, found dead at No. 100 Allen-st., is supposed to have committed suicide. - S. G. Doughty, a merchant, was found dead at the New-York Hotel from too free use of morphine. === The steamer D. C. Haskins foundered in the Gulf Stream Nov. 17. Part of the crew have arrived, and several are known to be lost. - A raid in Brooklyn upon unlawful distilleries has broken up a large mber of them, and flooded the gutters with whisky -- Gold, 1294, 1994, 1228. Temperature, 25, 32, 31, 26.

The funeral ceremonies yesterday over the corpse of Mr. Richardson called forth many gratifying evidences of good feeling towards our departed associate, and were made especially remarkable by an address from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, to which we shall here merely invite our readers' attention. We leave our friend's fame to the calm judgment of the public, and his assassin to the mercies of the law.

The official footings of the New-York State Canvassers, on the vote cast last month, are as follows:

Sec'y State Sigel 310,733	Nelson330,974	20,24
Controller Greeley 307,668	Allen 330,371	22,700
Att'y Gen Townsend 306,183	Champlain336,774	30,64
Treasurer Chatfield. 206,800	Bristoi335,942	29,143
EngineerTaylor307,397	Richmond 335,577	28,18
Canal Com Hayt 306,862	Wright 336,513	29,65
Prison tusp'r Conover 301,235	Laffin335,702	28,46
App. (full t'tu). Mason 290,238	Lott 329,988	38,75
App (sh't t'm) Woodruff. 289,965	Earl328,544	38,57

The scene in Brooklyn yesterday, where five hundred soldiers held the streets in order that the revenue officers might do their duty without danger to their lives, unpleasantly reminds us of the existence of a "dangerous class" in our great cities who constitute the greatest problem of self-government. The task which Collector Pleasonton and Deputy-Collector Thomson performed so well was full of peril, and they deserve the thanks of the public for their intrepidity no less than their vigilance and good management.

In his lecture of The Question of Caste, which we print this morning on our fourth hold of despotism in our Republic, namely, the pretension that a white skin gives man the right to hold other men in subjection. Slavery has indeed been swept away; but its corollary survives in the doctrine that the negro, because he is black, and the Chinaman, because he is yellow, may be shut out from equal rights. Mr. Sumner's argument for the universal brotherhood of man and the equality of the children of a common Almighty father takes a wide survey of history and science, and is marked by his characteristic eloquence and learning.

The Herald explains. The way of getting the commerce of the Amazon through the Darien Canal into the Mississippi is this: You see the Gulf Stream does not start from the Straits of Florida, but from somewhere else; and hence, if you want to go from St. Louis to Yucatan you are obliged to follow the countless elbows of the Gulf Stream formed by the sympathies of youth, which, coming up just at this moment on our question of citizenship, will naturally govern the exchange of Western flour for the fragrant coffee-berry of Brazil, and give Minnesota a direct interest in the commerce of the Caribbean Sea; so that whatever is drawn from either or both of these sources must necessarily (in consequence of the Gulf Stream not taking its rise in the Straits of Florida) pass through the Isthmus Canal and lead to the annexation of all the West Indies. We see it now.

The Directors of the Franco-American Cable are confident that they will speedily settle the 'misunderstanding" with our Government regarding the landing of the line on our shore. We hope they will; but undoubtedly Congress will have something to say about the matter, and it is quite certain that Congress will insist upon an equality of privileges and concessions between French and American citizens in regard to the landing of cable lines on the territories of the respective Governments. When all parties understand this, the misunderstanding will disappear.

It is shown, by a statement of accounts just made by the Directors of the French Cable, that the line has turned out to be an exceedingly profitable investment. Its business and its receipts have gone on largely increasing week by week. It began operations in August last, and in the first three months of its' activity its earnings were over \$100,000, gold, If no interruption take place, its income for the first year will certainly be over half a million of dollars, and the Directors have power to increase this largely by reducing the price for the transmission of messages. The fact, however, that they are arranging a "mutual tariff book" with the Anglo-American Company shows the necessity of new lines that will keep up an active competition.

The profession of politics in this city, since the Democratic victory in November, is more

heads and bruised faces. At a registration place in the Ninth Ward a gang of ruffians relieved the monotony of repeating, and at the same time testified the party hostility to the registration law, by robbing one of the inspectors of \$200. In the evening a well-known gentleman who combines the callings of emigrant runner and politician was stabbed by a rival in business. This was rather more than the average for one day; but what may we not expect by and by when Tammany shall control the police, the courts, and the whole administration of State and City ?

RESUMPTION-TAXATION.

"The slothful man saith, There is a lion in "the way." Nor is he unique in this. Every one who does n't want a thing done, overflows with reasons for not doing it-at least, not now. He "wants it done as much as anybody, but" -here follows a string of excuses for not doing

The N. Y. Times has favored Resumption and is close at hand, The Times hangs back. The country (it pleads) is too heavily taxed-it can't afford to resume till taxation is reduced. But why not cut down all salaries and allowances that will bear it in proportion to the appreciation of the currency in which they are paid? In short, what is there in calling 50 to 75 cents a dollar that tends to mitigate the burdens of taxation-especially since our heaviest public burden (the National Debt) is payable in coin any how?

Says The Times: "Now the effect of an early return to specie payments will be to aggravate the burden of taxation at a time when the country is least able to bear it. Come when it may, there are certain penalties attendant upon Resumption which the most adroit statesmanship cannot wholly obviate. The debter class-plways the largest in the community-will be more or less embarrassed; values will go down; everything a man has will be worth lesseverything he offers for sale will bring lower prices. There will be a period during which solvent traders will experience depression, while insolvent traders will encounter difficulty, perhaps ruin. At such a time, even ordinary taxation will be burdensome. What shall be said, then, of the extraordinary taxation at present paid by the people ! Simply, that specie payments would render it absolutely intolerable. The farmer, receiving less for his grain, would be compelled to produce and sell more to pay his taxes. The merchant, with more bad debts, smaller profits, and a restricted and less certain market, would be required to contribute at the highest rate to the local and the General Government. The mechanic or salaried man, with income reduced, would be compelled to pay the old percentage to the tax-collector. In other words, the proportion of taxes to profits and income would be enormously increased. Hard times would be rendered harder by the continuance of a scale of taxation adapted to an era of high prices and boundless enterprise and prosperity. An anomaly so glaring should not be thought of. Such taxation in such circumstances could not be collected."

Comments by The Tribune. Since the National Debt is now payable, principal and interest, in coin, just as it would be after Resumption, we may leave that out of the account. And, as Income Tax is proportioned to Income, we may let that pass also. He who had \$2,000 a year in Greenbacks had to pay \$50 per annum as Income Tax: grant that Resumption will reduce his income to \$1,500, he has now but \$25 to pay, equivalent to \$30@\$35 in Greenbacks; while his \$1,500 will buy as much food and clothing as the \$2,000 did. We can't consider his hardship in-

That "insolvent traders will encounter diffi-'culty, perhaps rain," seems probable. Some of them are now living at the rate of \$5,000 up to \$50,000 per annum out of the assets that should have been already divided among their creditors. They may have to dispense with their horses, carriages, wines, &c., in case of Resumption; but that is hardly "ruin,"

The farmer, who gets less for his grain, will pay less for his goods, and buy less of them. page, Senator Sumner assails the last strong- There will not be so much paid into the Treasury, because people will buy less of the goods on which duty is charged. The Government will be straitened, and will have to retrench wherever it can, and perhaps stop paying off' the principal of the Public Debt. We shall build fewer grand houses, give fewer and less expensive parties, and save (perforce) a good deal of money that we now squander; and that will make pinching times at the Treasury; but we shall manage to pinch through. The difficulty is to get fairly started. We presume our Imports will be \$100,000,000 less the first year after Resumption; and that will cut down the Revenue at least \$40,000,000. When we are through the pass, we may be able to diminish our resources; to do so before would be rashly imprudent. Let us at all events preserve the means of paying our Debt.

THE CASE OF SPAIN AND PERU. Imperfect peace, uncovenanted truce, suspended conflict, and neutral politics, are among the various terms applied or applicable to the present peculiar state of war existing between Spain and Peru. Do these countries really wish to go to war? The opportunity is clear; for Spain, which threatens to make war on the United States if we recognize Cuba, has only to reopen hostilities with Peru, which has not only recognized Cuba, but has procured the stoppage of the thirty gunboats. Peru has given point and emphasis to these acts by insisting upon what Spain has not, in fact, denied-namely, that the two countries are not, strictly speaking, at peace. Are they then exactly at war? We propose to illustrate the

question by reference to facts.

First, in May, 1868, Mr. Garcia, envoy of the Peruvians, argued ably and strenuously to Mr. Seward against the recognition by the United States of a condition of war between Spain and Peru. It was his object to secure the departure of two monitors from our ports. Probably the strongest point of Minister Garcia's argument was the cited fact that Peru had enjoyed since the capitulation of Ayacucho, in 1824, forty years of the same kind of imperfect peace-that is to say, peace without a formal treaty-as exists between Spain and Peru now. He contended that the commerce of neutral States and the South American allies would, under a war view of the case, be subjected to all the restrictions of a state of war which does not exist, and for an indefinite period which a luckless precedent "might prolong to another "forty years." When the South American republics conquered in 1824-26, they were recognized by England and the United States, in whose ports they found markets for arms, notwithstanding that Spain had made no treaty of peace, but, on the contrary, claimed a natural right to reconquer them. But a more immediate precedent was the case of Mexico, which, although having no treaty of peace at the conclusion of her war with Napoleon, is nevertheless allowed all the privileges and rights of a peaceful power. The Spanish war vessel Gerona came into

New-York in May, 1868, and, after ex-

existed between Spain and Peru. Moreover, it appears that in 1866 Lord Clarendon assented to the joint prayers of Chili and Spain, to which Peru seems, however, to have taken some slight exception-to allow their armed vessels in port to remove beyond the English jurisdiction-which permission would not have been possible were the two powers actually at war. Heffter, an international authority, is quoted to show that "belligerents 'are not obliged to put an end to hostilities 'by means of formal conventions," but may by a sort of tacit agreement suspend hostil-'ities." Hautefeuille declares that whenever the state of war ceases, although but temporarily, the duties of neutrals likewise cease.

On the strength of these and other arguments Minister Garcia rested his case. Mr. Seward was asked to declare if he considered the relations of the United States toward Peru the same as though she were in a state of peace. He seems to have answered that the law of nations had never been determinate in when there was no immediate prospect of a question of this kind, which is doubtless the effecting it; now that it is coming of itself, case. The fact that Spain in a correspondence with the United States of Colombia insisted upon the existence of a state of war was sufficent to meet a large portion of Mr. Garcia's statement. Perhaps his own Spanish authority, Pinheiro Ferreira, answered another point in saying: "It is seldom that war terminates with mere cessa-'tion of hostilities." Even Mr. Monroe, as quoted by Mr. Garcia, recognized the obligations of neutrality at any moment the parties lately contending should readopt hostilities. Peru and her allies seem to have desired of their own motion nothing better than an indefinite truce, in that it demanded no condition, explanations, or reservations, and ' had all the advantages of peace and none of " its inconveniences;" but even this truce required a mediatorial arrangement. All the Allies were under the impression that Spain would not accept conditions for the adjustment of peace.

The inferences from these facts may be briefly summarized. The facts both for and to show that the truce is altogether at the mercy of the two parties to it, and is without an arbitrary rule. Spain is peaceful as it suits her purpose in England, and warlike as it suits her purpose with Colombia. Peru argued peace for her moniters and war for the gunboats. The United States, with impartial justice to both parties, let Spain repair her vessels in our ports and Peru take out her monitors, thereby tacitly recognizing the condition of suspended war which Peru and Spain were agreed should be so recognized. If either of the parties earnestly insist upon the legal continuance of war, they must inevitably fortify our neutral obligations, and compel us to treat them as belligerents. Such, at least, seems to be the moral of the case; but the judicial trial of it which opens to-day must definitely in-

EMIGRATION TO THE WEST.

We are often tauntingly asked, " If you are so fond of farming and country life, why 'don't you try them?" Our answer is short and simple: We do. Every one of us who can afford it has his home in the country, and spends there all the time that he can snatch from pressing duties, and hopes for the day when he can enjoy there more and more hours of each week, and ultimately all of them. At present, the oldest of our writers is wintering on his own place in Florida, as he has done for several past Winters; the rest of us would gladly do likewise if we might. But Work has claims to which Comfort must defer.

Mr. Nathan C. Meeker-for many years connected with THE TRIBUNE, as he expects to be for many more-proposes to plant a colony in an admirable location discovered by him during his recent trip to the Rocky Mountains. It combines remarkable healthfulness with decided fertility and facility of cultivation, an abundance of serviceable timber with water in plenty for irrigation as well as power, beauty of landscape and scenery with exemption from disagreeable neighbors; and a railroad will soon bring it within three days of St. Louis and five from New-York. Knowing Mr. Meeker (who is a practical farmer) to be eminently qualified for leading and founding a colony, we advise temperate, moral, industrious, intelligent men who would like to make homes in the Far West to read his letter herewith published, and, should his plan suit them, write to him (not us) on the subject.

# DESTINY.

The Dutch justice was right in deciding that the complainant before him might have bitten his own nose off, (as the prisoner at bar alleged;) because, " if the Lord will that a man bite his own nose off, then he will bite it off." We see this proposition verified in the present course of the Democratic party. That party can win State and local elections

easily enough. Liquor questions and other questions of the moment are then all-powerful; beside which, from twenty to forty per cent. of the Republican vote refuses to come out. This clates and misleads the Sham Democracy with the conceit that they are invincible: so they go in for Seymour and Blair, or put Pendleton behind McClellan, make a Copperhead platform, and send themselves to the bow-wows at a 2.40 gait. Knocked into a senseless heap, they gradually come to life, rub their bewildered optics, discover that they have caught a magnificent thrashing, and resolve to do better next time. But the old perverseness remains in their bones, and refuses to be brayed out. They are now booking themselves for another trip to the sources of Salt River, no matter who may be their pilot.

Of course, they hate the Blacks, and wish they were still in Slavery; but that should not blind them to the fact. They sigh for the dear old days when a negro had no rights which a White need or a Democrat could respect; but sighing cannot bring those days back again. They hate to see a negro riding in a street-car; but he does ride there. They would burn a dozen more Colored Orphan Asylums if that would remand the negro into non-voting subjugation; but it won't. What they can and do effect is to make him resolve never to vote with them.

In the face and eyes of Three Quarters of a Million Colored Voters, and of the attitude of the almost united South, they propose to run their wooden heads against a granite cliff by still fighting the XVth Amendment. In this State, they will use their bought and stolen majority in our new Legislature to go through the form of withdrawing the assent of New-York already given to that Amendment. So

been in every court which ever existed and in which the candied tongue has licked absurd pomp. There are thousands of pages of history which are nothing better than entomological descriptions of two-legged parasites. Perhaps the London "Eradicators," after they have driven all the Bugs from the British palaces, will do Gen. Grant a good turn by coming to Washington and operating in the White House. They will find a plenty of game, if not inside at least without, fgnawing and squeaking for entrance.

TRIBUNE.

To keep pace with the growing interest in practical Horticulture, we propose to give our readers during 1870 timely articles relating to this branch of husbandry.

We have been appealed to frequently from all parts of the country for information of a practical character on these subjects. To meet this need, and to make THE TRIBUNE still more valuable as a family newspaper, we have engaged the services of a person who is experienced in rural affairs to write a series of articles on the management of small farms, Fruit and Vegetable Culture, and how to make them pay, giving general and specific directions from planting to the ultimate disposal of the

Of late years there has been a lucrative business carried on by unprincipled men, in selling worthless and old plants under new names to the inexperienced. THE TRIBUNE will be always ready to guard the farmer against any such imposition that comes within our knowledge. These articles will be published in the Semi-Weekly and Weekly editions of THE TRIBUNE.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

To make THE TRIBUNE still more valuable to its agricultural readers, we have engaged Prof. James Law, Veterinary Surgeon in Cornell University, to answer questions concerning diseases of cattle, horses, sheep, and other doagainst Mr. Garcia's view of the question tend mestic animals, and to prescribe remedies. Answers and prescriptions will be given only through the columns of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions of The TRIBUNE. We are sure that this new feature in The Tribune will add largely to its readers as all owners of animals are liable to need the information proffered. Inquiries should be made as brief as possible, that the questions, answers, and prescriptions may be published together.

> Brigham Young has not by any means resigned the leadership of the Mormon Church because of the recent heretical movement at Salt Lake City, in which his authority was questioned. Instead of this, he has treated the whole matter in a very characteristic way. After excommunicating two or three of the chief protesters, he turned public attention from the subject by inaugurating a great movement of Mormon propagandism. He dispatched from Salt Lake City to different parts of the world, as missionaries, more than one hundred Mormon preachers and elders, among whom were a considerable number of those who were suspected of sympathy with the heretical movement. The old prophet has displayed his usual shrewdness in thus killing two birds with one stone-or, in other words, in thus turning a movement that would have injured Mormonism into a means of its propagation. The missionary system of the Mormons,

> whose working is illustrated in this circumstance, is one of the strong elements of Brigham Young's rule, and has frequently, in previous cases, been used by him in the same way. He has the power to send any member of the Mormon Church-whether he be a merchant, a mechanic, a farmer, a laborer, or a "gentleman"-whether he be married to one woman or to twenty-on a "mission" to any part of the world for any length of time. These missionaries get no pay from the Utah prophet who sends them forth; if rich, they may use their own means; but if poor, they are required to go without scrip or purse, working wherever they go, preaching whenever they find opportunity, and trusting to their own earnings or to the contributions of their hearers for means to take them from one place to another. These missionaries are sent to far distant parts of the world - to Wales and Denmark, to Quebec and Calcutta; and the success of Mormonism is due almost wholly to their efforts. None of the men whom Young sends on a "mission" ever refuse. They forsake their business and family, leave their farms, workshops, counting-rooms, and harems, and traverse the world with the news of Zion. A short time since a young Mormon was discovered to be in love with a woman whom Brigham had determined he should not marry. Presently he found himself ordered on a mission to India. He complained not, but girt up his loins, severed the affections of his heart, and set forth for the plains of the Hindostan, upon which he has ere now reared the standard of the new faith. The hundred Mormon missionaries now sent out by Young will soon make their voices heard in the streets and byways of the world's great cities, and his power will be increased by the very men who would otherwise have subverted his authority.

> The Evening Post allows an anonymous correspondent to say that he has cracked our nut for the Free-Traders. Does The Post adopt and abide by his solution, or does it not? We choose not to fight shadows; but if The Post concurs in its correspondent's answer to our question, we will treat it accordingly.

The sale at Barker & Theall's Art Gallery, this evening, is to close out a choice collection of Ameri can and European Oil Paintings and Water Colors.

HIRAM MERRITT (Real Estate Agent) of No. 53 Third-ave, is the nominee of the United Union Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward for School Trustee. Mr. Merritt is an old resident of the Ward, a gentleman of exemplary character, and would make an efficient school officer. He has the indorsement of the German Central Organization.

JAMES E. McVEANEY is the Republican candidate for Alderman in the IXth District, and if the respectable voters will turn out he can easily be elected. Mr. McVeaney is an old and honored citizen, a determined foe to, fraud and corruption. He was fairly elected Assistant Alderman last year, but was counted out, and Peter Culkin, his present opponent, was counted in. He carried the question to the Supreme Court, and the decision was in his favor, but the Democratic majority in the Board refused to give him the seat. Let us try to send him back with a majority not to be ciphered away.

In the U. S. District Court yesterday, the case of the United States agt. Thirty-one cases of slik ribbons, which has been on trial several days, was summed up and the jury charged. The condemnation of these ribbons, which were valued at \$20,000, was sought on the ground that Forcart, Weiss & Burckhadt Wildt, who ex-norted them to this country from Easle, Switzerland, had

ITALIAN OPERA-LUCREZIA BORGIA. A combination of several small attractions drew a pretty large audience last night to the Academy of Music. "Lucrezia Borgia" was presented for the first time this season; Ronconi appeared for the first time in America as Duke Alfonso; and Miss Jenny Landswan,

recently a favorite concert singer in this city, made in the character of Orsini her first appearance on our lyric stage. Miss Landsman has a sweet contralto voice adaptable to much fluer effects than she has yet learned to produce with it. During her year's absence in Europe she has evidently enjoyed the advantages (of good tuition, for her style has much improved. She has had some practice also on the stage in HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE Italy, and gained thereby all the confidence and knowledge of the actress's business which she needs. Still her voice is not yet strong enough for the Academy of Music, and her debut, though it was honored with generous applause and a plenty of flower-baskets, was successful rather as an indication of what she may achieve hereafter than as a display of her present capa city. If she, however, is rather immature, the same fault cannot be found with the Lucrezia, Gennaro, and Alfonso, who were quite able to counterbalance any lack of experience on the part of the Orsini. At the same time we are far from wishing to take exception to their performance, which in most particulars was a great deal better than we anticipated. Madame Briol as Lucrezia changed in no essential degree the impression she had already made in other characters. She is a use ful but totally uninspired artist, equal to any work she may undertake, but never kindling enthusiasm. Roncom we have seldom heard in better, truer, or more musical roice, and have never seen when he acted with closer fidelity to nature and a keener appreciation of his part. The delicate art with which he indicates the crafty and cruel character of Alfonso under the thin disguise of a dignified and noble manner, is worthy of the closest study. Signor Errani, the Gennaro of the evening, has ong absented himself from the boards, but we should be glad to hear him oftener. His voice, to be sure, is not a strong, but it is a pleasant one; he thoroughly under stands how to make the best use of his resources; and his excellent taste and true style are always grateful to the ear. Signor Nicolao, the noisy, led the orchestra. and banged his book with the same fierce zeal which used to exasperate mankind when he conducted the

MUSIC.

The last performance of "William Tell" is announced for the fourth time this evening and for the fifth time on Monday. At the matinee this afternoon Miss Kellogg is to sing in "La Sonnambula."

opera at Pike's and the Academy two years ago.

POLITICAL

TENNESSEE.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE LEGISLATURE-CON-GRESS TO BE PETITIONED FOR THE REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 3.-A resolution was offered n the House to-day, requesting the Constitutional Convention to confer the right of suffrage on women. The motion was referred to a special committee. The bill to ratify the lease of the Nashville and North-Western Railroad by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, was amended, but no final action was taken. All travel on the road will stop on the 5th, if the lease is not ratified in shape satisfactory to the lessees.

The Senate adopted unanimously the House resolution. requesting Congress to remove all the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment; and passed to a third reading a bill to reduce the State taxes from four mills on the dollar to two mills, by a vote of 14 to 3. No description of property is exempted.

MASSACHUSETTS.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE REPUBLICAN NOMINER FOR MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Boston, Dec. 3.-Maj. Chadwick, Republican nominee for Mayor of this city, withdraws his acceptance of the nomination in the following letter to the members of the Republican Ward Convention:

of the Republican Ward Convention:

"Since I accepted your nomination, the action of the Democratic Convention has insured a citizens' nomination, which will be supported by a great number of voters without regard to party. It is evident that the use of my name, by dividing the Republican vote, would tend to throw the City Government into the hands of a strictly Democratic organization. Desirons to preserve harmony among Republicans, and to promote the best interests of the City, I place my nomination in your standard bearer if you desire, whether the result be victory or defeat; but greatly preferring to remain a private citizen, and to serve as a private in the Republican citizen, and to serve as a private in the Repuranks."

At a meeting in Fancuil Hall this evening Dr. Shurtleff, the present incumbent, was nominated as citizens' candidate for Mayor.

#### VIRGINIA. THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 3.-Judge C. H. Bramhall and Gen. Wyckham, who were appointed on the Republican State Central Committee by the members who ned in the Convention, have declined the appoint MISSISSIPPL

ADDITIONAL ELECTION RETURNS.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 3.—Additional returns from six counties give Alcorn several thousand additional majority. Dent has carried but three counties, and these by very small majorities. The whole Republican ticket, with few exceptions, has doubtless been elected. LOCAL POLITICS.

THE REGISTRY. The following are the number of voters re-

tered in this city yesterday: Dist. Voters. Dist. Voters. Dist. Voters. T. 45 VII 77 XIII 460 XIX 1358 XIX 1358 XIV 10 65 XX 859 XII 1V 531 X 427 XVI 574 XVI 574 XVI 41 XII 395 XVII 574 VI 41 XII 395 XVII 1091 Total 8,886

Total registered previously, 143,771; grand total, 154,657. DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGE. The anti-Tammany Democrats of the Ninth

Judicial District met last evening, at the corner of Eighty-sixth-st. and Fourth-ave., with William McNally Eighty-sixth-st. and Fourth-ave., with william McSally in the chair. That gentleman made a few remarks, saying that they had met entertaining no ill feelings against any of the opposing candidates; they only desired to put forward the claims of their own mea. He hoped that the utmost good feeling would prevail. Mr. William L. Wiley, the anti-Tammany candidate for Police Justice, was then introduced, and the andicace gave him three cheers. A gang of roughs, hounded on by a scoundrel rejocing in the name of Jerry Fury, attempted to win applainse for John McQuade, the Tammany candidate. Mr. Wiley then said that he came before the body as an American citizen, to ask their suffrage. He came as a peaceable man. He desired to have no discussion or disturbance with any one, and he claimed the right to proceed unmolested. The roughs answered with grouns, while his friends filled the room with applause. Michael Hallarrau, a candidate for Civil Justice, followed; but when John Ennis, Charman of the Labor Union, was introduced, the mob became outrageous, and threatened to "lick any man who says a word against McQuade;" and with this threat they pressed up to and around the platform, and amid the confusion that followed, Mr. Innis was assanited. The rioters were finally ejected, but no arrests were made, and after much time had been wasted the meeting was reorganized, and the speaking continued. The peacable Democrats of this District are greatly incensed at the proceedings of their Tammany brethren, and they look on the occurrence as a high-handed outrage, and threatens to rebuke the abettors of it on election day.

The Constitutional Union organization of the in the chair. That gentleman made a few remarks,

The Constitutional Union organization of the Vth Aidermanic District last evening nominated Theodore Ailen, by acclamation, for Aiderman.

The Second Assembly District Republican electors held a large and enthusiastic meeting last even-ing, at No. 458 Pearl-st. The business chiefly related to the registration preparatory to the reorganization of the Republican party. This satisfactorily accomplished, the

THE SEARCH FOR SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD.

There are no new developments in the Drawback Francis. Col. Whitely, Chief of the United States Detective Force, is in pursuit of Samuel T. Blatenford, the late Deputy Collector, who is regarded as a principal operator in the frauds. The friends of Biatchford are very relicent, but the detectives are confident that their clief will soon effect his arrest if he is in the country.

ARREST OF BURGLARS IN HUDSON CITY. The facts connected with the recent arrest of church burglars at Hudson City, N. J., are somewhat interesting. A Newark detective, about two weeks ago, interesting. A Newark detective, about Iwo wocks ago, saw two men entering the city over the turnpike bridge. One of these, Gottlieb Miller by name, was known to be a notorious burglar. That same night some burglaries were committed in Newark, and suspicion immediately fell on the strangers. They were traced to Union Hill, where a number of burglars are known to reside. The detectives, while watching around the outskirts of the town, discovered the strangers going forth, as they thought, upon another raid. While awaiting some evidences of a predatory disposition, the men managed to clude them. On sunday night they again saw the mon in Hudson City on their way to Belleville. The detectives then secured them, and upon searching them found several bunches of skeleton keys. They also carried a blisket in which to carry away the plunder.

A fire occurred last evening on the third floor of the building No. 340 East Honston-st., occupied by Henry Falkenstein as a boarding-house and billiard saloon. Loss on furniture and fixtures, \$1,000; manred saleon. Loss on turniver and the building is owned for \$2,000 by the Pacific Company. The building is owned by G. W. Thorne, and is damaged to the amount of \$550 insured. The fire originated in a boarder's room. Falk-enstein was nearly sufficient while attempting to extinguish the flames.

It gives rise to curious reflections to read the than ever a gentle and elevating pursuit in advertisement of an honest couple in London which the noblest of the land look changing salutes, took out her guns and made who announce that they are "Eradicators of for glory and comfort. A political disrepairs. Forty thousand Bordeaux rifles were resulted in the shooting of three Demotary service of Spain. None of these acts in the exercise of their profession, they will be cratic politicians, to say nothing of broken would have been fawful if a state of war really invaluable in every palace, and would have